

S/078/62/007/006/002/024
B124/B138

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, S. A., Smirnova, Ye. K., Shemyakina, T. S.,
Ryabov, E. N.

TITLE: Hydrolysis and formation enthalpy of niobium oxytrichloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 1216-1218

TEXT: The formation enthalpy of NbOCl_3 was determined from the heat released during its hydrolysis. NbOCl_3 was produced at $650-700^\circ\text{C}$ by chlorination of Nb_2O_5 in a dry chlorine flow saturated with CCl_4 vapor, and purified from small amounts of NbCl_5 by vacuum sublimation. After removing NbCl_5 , the oxychloride was sublimed, a gray powder being left behind. The same powder was obtained by heating oxytrichloride in a sealed ampoule previously stored in moist air. X-ray patterns and chemical analyses revealed a chemical substance of the composition $\text{Nb}_4\text{O}_9\text{Cl}_2$ formed during hydrolysis of NbOCl_3 at $350-550^\circ\text{C}$. The mean heat of hydrolysis of the

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Hydrolysis and formation enthalpy ...

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oxytrichloride was found to be -35.2 ± 0.5 kcal/mole on the basis of measurements made at 25°C with an isothermal calorimeter. The formation enthalpy calculated from published data for NbOCl_3 was $\Delta H_{298}^{\circ} = -212.2 \pm 0.9$ kcal/mole. This value is in good agreement with the formation enthalpy of solid NbOCl_3 calculated by H. Schäfer and F. Kahlenberg from the heats of a solution of NbOCl_3 in hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids (-210.2 kcal/mole). There are 1 figure and 3 tables. The two English-language references are: Selected Values of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties, Washington, 1952; G. Z. Hamfray, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 76, 978 (1954).

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1961

Card 2/2

S/076/62/007/009/005/007
B144/B101

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, S. A., Smirnova, Ye. K., Shemyakina, T. S.

TITLE: Thermographic study of the systems NbOCl_3 - NaCl and NbOCl_3 - KCl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 9, 1962, 2217-2219

TEXT: The thermograms of NbOCl_3 purified from NbCl_5 and mixed with NaCl or KCl were taken at 300 - 900°C. Conclusions from the resulting constitution diagrams: 1) In the NbOCl_3 - KCl system two compounds are formed: KNbOCl_4 ($\text{NbOCl}_3 \cdot \text{KCl}$; 50 mole-% KCl) melting congruently at 440°C; K_2NbOCl_5 ($\text{NbOCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{KCl}$; 66.7 mole-% KCl) melting incongruently, eutectics at 388 and 422°C, peritectic at 486°C, monotectic transition at 546°C. 2) In the NbOCl_3 - NaCl system only the one compound, NaNbOCl_4 ($\text{NbOCl}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$; 50 mole-% NaCl), is formed melting congruently at 430°C, eutectics at 380 and 410°C, monotectic transition at 760°C;
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Thermographic study of the systems ...

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B144/B101

the formation of minute amounts of NbCl_5 and of further oxychlorides is assumed. Demixing was observed in both systems. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1961

Card 2/2

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.; BOROVKOVA, N.I.

Enthalpy of formation of niobium pentabromide and oxytribromide.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1213-1215 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Niobium bromides) (Heat of formation)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; SHEMYAKINA, T.S.; RYABOV, E.N.

Hydrolysis and enthalpy of formation of niobium oxytrichloride.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1216-1218 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Niobium chlorides) (Heat of formation) (Hydrolysis)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; SHEMYAKINA, T.S.

Thermographic investigation of the systems NbOCl_3 - NaCl and
 NbOCl_3 - KCl . Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2217-2219 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Niobium chloride) (Alkali metal chlorides)
(Thermal analysis)

SHEMYAKINA, T.S.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; SHCHUKAREV, S.A.

Enthalpy of the formation of double compounds of niobium
oxytrichloride with NaCl and KCl. Vest. LGU 17 no.16:155-157
'62. (MIRA

(Niobium compounds) (Enthalpy)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.

Thermographic analysis of the system $\text{RbCl} - \text{NbOCl}_3$ and $\text{CsCl} - \text{NbOCl}_3$. Vest. LGU. 18 no.16:132-133 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.; KOTOVA, M.S.

Enthalpy of formation of sodium and potassium chlorotantalates. Vest. LGU 18 no.22:174-176 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.F.

Enthalpy of the formation of the chloroniobates and chlorotantalates
of rubidium and cesium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:489-490 F'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; SHEMYAKINA, T.S.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.

Compounds of niobium oxytrichlorides with sodium and
potassium chlorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:547-549
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

SHEMYAKINA, T.S.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; POPOVA, T.I.; KLFTSOVA, V.M.

Enthalpies of formation of sodium and potassium chloroniobates.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2387-2390 O '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.

Oxychloroniobates of alkali metals of the composition $Me_2^I NbOCl_5$.
Vest. LGU 19 no.4:164-165 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.K.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.

Chloroniobates (IV) of alkali metals. Vest. LGU 20 no.10:161-162
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

ZHURAVLEV, N.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.M.

Study of bismuth-antimony-scandium alloys. Kristallografiia 7
no.2:312-313 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Bismuth-antimony-scandium alloys)
(X-ray crystallography)

ZHURAVLEV, N.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.M.

X-ray diffraction determination of the structure of YBi and YSb.
Kristallografiia 7 no.5:787-788 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy yuniversitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Yttrium-bismuth-antimony alloys) (X-ray crystallography)

S/078/62/007/011/005/005
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Sokolovskaya, Ye. M., Grigor'yev, A. T., Smirnova, Ye. M.

TITLE: Solid-state conversions in alloys of the copper-manganese system which are rich in manganese

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 11, 1962, 2636-2638

TEXT: Copper-manganese alloys containing 0.5-31 atom% Mn were investigated by thermal analysis. Their hardness was determined, their microstructure was examined after 690 hr annealing in an argon atmosphere and after quenching from 550, 450, 700 or 800°C in a mixture of acetone with dry ice, their electrical resistances were measured at high temperature and they were subjected to x-ray analysis. The heating curves show thermal effects which indicate ordering of the solid γ -solution at 16.3 atom% Mn (Cu_5Mn) and 400°C, also at 25 atom% Mn (Cu_3Mn) and 450°C. The hardness curves are smooth for quenching temperatures of 800-700°C but irregular for 400-350°C, with minima corresponding to Cu_5Mn and Cu_3Mn . The formation of these compounds in the solid phase was manifest also in the curves of electrical

Card 1/2

S/126/62/013/001/004/018
E021/E580

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, N.N., Zhdanov, G.S. and Smirnova, Ye.M.

TITLE: Study of ternary solid solutions on the basis of superconducting compounds

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.1, 1962, 62-70

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to find alloys with wide regions of solid solubility, based on superconducting compounds with a nickel-arsenide structure, in order to study the change in superconductivity on partial substitution of one element of the binary compound by a third. The following systems were investigated: PtBi-PtSb, PtBi-PtPb, NiBi-NiSb, NiBi-RhBi, PtBi-PdBi, PdSb-PdBi, NiBi-PtBi, NiBi-MnBi, PtBi-MnBi, PtBi-PtSn, PtSb-PdSb, PtSb-CoSb. Alloys were prepared from 99.98% Bi, 99.98% Sb, 99.9% Pb, 99.95% Sn, electrolytic Ni and Mn, Pt and sponge Pd. Melting was carried out in a quartz flask in vacuo. Heat treatments were also carried out in quartz flasks. Superconducting properties were studied on samples of diameter 1.5-2.5 mm and 20-30 mm length. All the alloys were investigated by X-ray, Card 1/2

Study of ternary solid solutions ... S/126/62/013/001/004/018
EO21/E580

microscopic, thermal and microhardness methods. Results showed that in many cases there were wide ranges of solid solubility. However, in spite of the fact that X-ray and microscopic studies showed homogeneity, an investigation of superconductivity showed that full equilibrium was not attained even after 300-500 hours homogenization. Thus, superconductivity measurements are a more sensitive method for detecting microinhomogeneity of alloys. The change in microhardness is linear with change in composition for the systems PtBi-PtSb, NiBi-RhBi and PdSb-PdBi. X-ray analysis of the solid solutions showed a linear change in lattice parameter with composition, in agreement with the results of an investigation of similar sections of semiconducting compounds. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosuniversitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1961

Card 2/2

37559

S/126/62/013/004/007/022

E193/E383

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, N.N., Zhdanov, G.S. and Smirnova, Ye.M.

TITLE: Investigation of platinum-bismuth alloys in the
10 to 50 at.% platinum-concentration range

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovecheniye, v.13, no. 4,
1962, 536 - 545 + 1 plate

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to obtain more precise data on the cause of instability of $PtBi$ and $PtBi_2$ alloys at low and ultralow temperatures. To this end the constitution of Pt-Bi alloys containing 10 - 50 at.% Pt was studied by hardness measurements and by thermal, metallographic and X-ray diffraction analysis. The results of thermal analysis are reproduced in Fig. 1, showing the constitution diagram of the Pt-Bi system, the circles and crosses representing, respectively, data obtained in the course of the present and earlier investigations (Ref. 4 - N.N. Zhuravlev and L. Kertes - ZHETF, 1957, 32, 1313). Other results can be summarized as follows.

1) As a result of a peritectic reaction at $685^{\circ}C$ a γ -phase

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Investigation of

S/126/62/013/004/007/022

E193/E383

is formed in alloys containing between 55 and 50 at.% Pt; this phase undergoes a eutectoid transformation at about 570 °C, decomposing to yield PtBi and PtBi₂.

2) PtBi has the nickel arsenide structure with lattice parameters $a = 4.315$ and $c = 5.490$ kX .

3) The superconductive properties of cast Pt-Bi alloys of a composition near to PtBi are associated with the presence of the γ -phase.

4) There are three allotropic modifications of PtBi₂: α -PtBi₂ with a cubic structure ($a = 6.683$ kX); β -PtBi₂ crystallizing in trigonal singony ($a = 6.59$, $c = 6.17$ kX); $\gamma = \text{PtBi}_2$

with a complex structure. The differences observed in the behaviour of PtBi₂ at ultralow temperatures must be attributed

to the existence of these three modifications, those stable at high temperatures being responsible for superconductive

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E193/E383

properties of alloys of a composition near to that of $PtBi_2$,
which are characterized by a high critical temperature of
 $T_c \approx 2.4^\circ K$.

There are 7 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1961

Card 3/8

GENKIN, A.D.; ZHURAVLEV, N.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.M.

"Moncheir" and "Kotul'skiy" new minerals and the composition of
michenerite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.1:33-50 '63. (MIRA 16!4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii
i geokhimii AN SSSE i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
Lomonosova.

(Monchegorsk region—Minerals)

L 12098-66
ACC NR: AP6000528

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/65/010/006/0828/0832

AUTHOR: Zhuravlev, N. N.; Smirnova, Ye. M.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskivskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The identification of two new compounds, IrBi₃ and IrBi₂, in the bismuth-iridium system

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 828-832

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth alloy, bismuth compound, iridium alloy, iridium compound

ABSTRACT: Two new compounds, IrBi₃ and IrBi₂, have been identified in bismuth-iridium systems. Following a description of crystals, the article describes the crystallochemical and X-ray analysis of acicular and short-prismatic crystals. The IrBi₃ compound crystallizes in rhombic crystals which are isomorphous to NiBi₃; the IrBi₂ compound appears in the form of monoclinic crystals which are isomorphous to α -RhBi₂ and have the arsenophyrite structure. The authors list also the dimensions of the elementary cells and show the changes in the hardness of annealed bismuth-iridium alloys as a function of their composition. We thank Prof. G. S. Zhdanov for the discussion of the results of the present

Card 1/2

UDC: 548.736

I 12098-66

ACC NR: AP6000528

investigation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 14Mar65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 001

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Card 2/2

L 36400-66 EWT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6018779

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/003/0471/0472

AUTHOR: Vergunas, F. I.; Mingazin, T. A.; Smirnova, Ye. M.; Abdiyev, S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Texture and electrical conductivity of cadmium sulfide sheets

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 471-472

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, electric conductivity, crystal orientation, ~~cadmium~~
~~film~~, temperature dependence, photosensitivity

ABSTRACT: The effect of substrate temperatures on structure formation in photosensitive CdS films was studied and correlations between electrical conductivity and the degree of crystal orientation were obtained. Samples were obtained by vacuum sublimation ($2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg) where the substrate temperature (T_p) varied from 75 to 400°C. Cu was added to increase the photosensitivity by treating the surfaces with a Cd-CuCl powder and annealing for one hour in Ar. Indium electrodes were evaporated into the surfaces to measure the electrical conductivity. The structure and grain orientation of the films were determined by x-rays and by a photomethod. All of the films had a grain size of about 10^{-5} cm and were composed of α -modified CdS. In the temperature interval of 150-400°C, the crystals had their c axis oriented perpendicular to the plane of the substrate. The activation treatment (Cu addition) resulted in coarser crystals (2 to

UDC: 548.0 : 537.311

Card 1/2

L 36400-66

ACC NR: AP6018779

6 μ) and in a decrease in the orientation for all values of T_p except for 250°C, where the orientation rose sharply. The electrical parameters measured the concentration of current carriers for both dark and light conductivity. In all cases, the greater the orientation the greater was the conductivity, indicating an anisotropic conductivity mechanism; the conductivity was much greater perpendicular to the c axis than parallel to it. Along the c axis the barrier potential for current carriers was high, but decreased with exposure to light. The barrier distance was estimated to be below 10^{-5} cm, indicating that the barriers were acting within grains. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11,09/

SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2/MLP

SMIRNOVA, Ye. M. Cand Ped Sci -- (diss) "Content~~o~~, organization, and methods of
exercise ^(5-7 year old)
~~practicing~~ and playing ball games with children in kinder^tgarens." Mos. 1957.
14 pp 20cm. (State Central Order of Lenin Inst of Phys Culture im I. V. Stalin),
100 copies (KL, 13-57, 101)

-56-

SMIRNOVA, Ye.N.

Sampling characterization of a normal distribution. Trudy
Inst.mat.i mekh. AN Uz.SSR no.10 pt.:131-140 '52.
(Probabilities) (MLRA 8:9)

Smirnova, Ye. N.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. LIX. Bicyclo[0.1.3]hexanes with two quaternary carbon atoms. R. Ya. Levina, Dyna-Gir Kim, L. N. Saitova, N. D. Orlova, and B. G. Tresuchova (State Univ., Moscow). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 27, 1779-83 (1957); cf. C.A. 50, 14590b, 51, 4927b. Treatment of 1-methyl-1-cyclohexen-3-one with RMgX gave the following mixts. of 1-methyl-3-alkyl-1,3-cyclohexadienes, contaminated with 1-methyl-3-alkylidenecyclohexenes (alkyl group shown): 62% Et, b_m 165-61°, n_D²⁰ 1.4872, d₄ 0.8472; 58% Pr, b_m 173-83°, 1.4891, 0.8488; 47% Bu, b_m 195-204°, 1.4900, 0.8179; 19% iso-Pr, b_m 180-9°, 1.5003, 0.8600. These were hydrobrominated and treated with Zn dust in 95% EtOH yielding after distn. either completely pure bicyclo[0.1.3]hexane homologs or contg. at most 1% unsatd. isomers; 30% 1-methyl-3-ethylbicyclo[0.1.3]hexane, b_m 133.5-4°, 1.4406, 0.8166 (principal Raman lines 670(6), 893(5), 702(5)); 2-Pr analog, 18%, b_m 156.5-57°, 1.4446, 0.8171 (671(5), 897(3.5), 735(3.5)); 3-Bu analog, 11%, b_m 179.5-9.8°, 1.4471, 0.8201 (675(9), 897(5), 731(1)); iso-Pr analog 7%, b_m 150.5-50.6°, 1.4433, 0.8176 (282(0.6), 512(3.5), 664(12), 897(8), 333(4), 702(10), 853(3.5)). High-boiling mixts. were also formed in each case but pure monocyclic hydrocarbons could not be isolated from them. LX. Homologs of ethylbenzene from adducts of alkenadienes with methyl-ethylmaleic anhydride. V. R. Skerzhents, R. Ya. Levina, and M. G. Kuz'min. Ibid., 1781-7. Shaking AcCHBrCO₂Et 12 hrs. with satd. NaHSO₃, followed by treatment of the NaHSO₃ soln. with Et₂O to remove the unreacted ester, and treatment of the aq. phase with 50 g. NaCN for 3 hrs. and diln. with H₂O, gave an org. layer which was refluxed 50

14
4E4j
4E3d
4E2c(j)
2 may

Levina, R.H.; Kim, Dvar-Gin; Smirnova, E. N.; Orlova, N.O;

hrs. with 2 vols. concd. HCl and dry-distd. yielding 80% methylmaleic anhydride (I), b_m 131°, b_n 123°, b_p 110°, n_D^{20} 1.4720, d_4^{20} 1.1798. Heating 40 ml. butadiene with 30 g. I and 0.1 g. picric acid in autoclave 20 hrs. at 100-20° gave vinylcyclohexene, 68% unreacted I, and 78% (based on converted I) 1-methyl-2-ethyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride, b_m 143°, b_n 137°, 1.4877, 1.1391. Similarly I and 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene gave 70.8% 1,4,5-trimethyl-2-ethyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, b_m 141°, b_n 161°, 1.4880, 1.0958. The former anhydride (8.1 g.) heated slowly with 7 g. P_2O_5 2 hrs. until gas evolution ceased gave 51% o-EtC₆H₄Me, b_m 165-6°, 1.6033, 0.8878. The latter anhydride similarly gave 54% 1,2,4-trimethyl-6-ethylbenzene, b_m 208-9°, i.p. -13.7° to -13.9°, 1.6075, 0.8888.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Treshchova, E. G.

14
4E4j
4E3d
4E2cj
2 may

SMIRNOVA, Ye. N.; KOKSHAROVA, Z. Ya.

"The Experience With the Application of Starodubsk Mineral Mud for Certain Ailments," Voenno-Med. Zhur., No. 6, p. 77, 1955.

SOLOVICH, V.B.; CHALAYA, L. Ye.; SHENNOVA, Ye.N.

Distribution of some protozoan intestinal diseases in man in
Moscow. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.6:714-718 N-D '63
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz protozoologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. Sh.D. Meshkov-
skiy) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G.
Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

KRYZHANOVSKIY, S.G.; DISLER, N.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.N.

Ecological and morphological regularities in the development of spiny-finned
fishes (Percoidei). Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.10:3-138 '53. (MIRA 6:11)
(Percoidei)

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development. Embryonal
Development.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94632

Author : Smirnova, Ye.N.

Inst : Institute of Animal Morphology AS USSR

Title : Features of the Development of the Kuban Vimba During
Embryonic and Larval Periods.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta morfol. zhivotnykh AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 20, 71-94

Abstract : It is shown that from the small eggs of the vimba, which
up to now have been rejected, normal although somewhat
smaller larvae can be obtained. In artificial conditions
hatching occurs in the 7th embryonic stage; in natural
conditions in the 8th. The latter stage is characterized
by photophobia, positive reaction to osculation and appearance of adhesive organs in the embryo. These properties

Card 1/2

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development. Embryonal
Development.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94630

Author : Smirnova, Ye.N.

Inst : Institute of Animal Morphology AS USSR

Title : Morphological and Ecological Features of the Development o
of the Roach Rutilus Frisii (Nordm.).

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta morfol. zhivotnykh /IN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 20, 95-
120.

Abstract : On the character of embryonal development of roaches rela-
ted to Rutilus tutilus Linn. In the southern Bug, Dnopr,
Don and Northern Donets spawning occurs in April-May and
lasts for three weeks. The eggs are laid in the rocky
sections of the rapids. 9 stages are differentiated in
the embryonal development. Large eye rudiments are isola-
ted

Card 1/2

SMIRNOVA, Ye.N.

Morphological and ecological characteristics of development in
Rutilus frisii kutum Kamensky. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.33:3-29
'61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Caspian Sea—Carp)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.N.

Development of *Chalcalburnus chalcoides schischkovi* (Dvinsk) of the
Kuban River during its embryonic and larval periods of life. Trudy
Inst.morf.zhiv. no.33:30-62 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kuban River—Carp)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.N.

Morphologic and ecologic characteristics of the development
of *Chalcalburnus chalcoides schischkovi* Drenski in the Southern
Bug. Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no.40:219-238 '62.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Southern Bug River--*Chalcalburnus*)

ACC NR: AP7001387

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0057/0057

INVENTOR: Korotkov, V. P.; Smirnova, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic device for matching antennas. Class 21, No. 187845

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye ^{obraztsy, tovarnyye} znaki, no. 21, 1966, 57

TOPIC TAGS: antenna engineering, antenna tuning, electric impedance

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an automatic device which matches antennas. The device (see Fig. 1) contains two two-element high-frequency

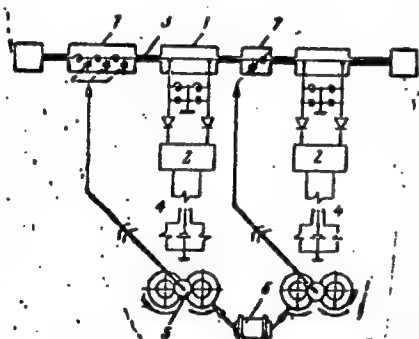


Fig. 1. Automatic device for matching of antennas

1 - Two-element probes; 2 - subtracting blocks; 3 - feeders; 4 - polarized relays; 5 - electromagnetic clutches; 6 - electric motor; 7 - matching elements.

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UDC: 621.396.67

ACC NR: AP7001387

probes with subtracting blocks. To fully match the continuously changing input impedance of the antenna, the probes are connected in series to feeders, and their subtracting blocks are coupled to polarized relays that feed electromagnetic clutches. The clutches couple the rotation of an electric motor to the matching elements. One of the matching elements consists of a variable-length line and the other of a network of capacitors connected in a parallel-series configuration. The second element is connected at a distance equal to $1/8$ of the wavelength from the two-element probe, which is nearer to the load. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[IV]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 16Oct63/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

CH SMIRNOVA, Ye P.

Pharmacology 11-H

Effect of thyroid hormone on elements of active connective tissue. E. P. Smirnova (Moskov. Kazakh State Med. Inst.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 85, 877-8(1952).— Young white rats and mice were fed diets contg. sulfa drugs (5-10 mg./100 g.), thyroloidin, or combinations of the 2 over 15-30 days. Thyroloidin causes expansion of liver capillaries and their more intensive filling with blood and an increase in the no. of star-shaped cells. Lymphoid type cells accumulate near the central veins. Sulfa drugs which cause reduction of the concn. of the thyroid hormone produce an opposite effect with little blood vessel dilatation, shrinking of the star-cells with infiltrations. Combined treatment gives a substantially normal picture. In the brain, thyroloidin also causes dilation and swelling of blood vessels with infiltration of soft brain coverings by lymphoid cells. G. M. K.

SMIRNOVA, Yo.P.; MIKILIN, V.A.

Manufacturing the PUOS semiautomatic unit for coordinate
measurement. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst.
nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.10:46-47 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

88317

S/191/60/000/002/004/012
B027/B058

15.8112

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V., Smirnova, Ye. P., Tsepelev, A. S.

TITLE: Melamine Acetone Formaldehyde Resins

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 2, pp. 17-19

TEXT: The disadvantage of melamine formaldehyde resins is their insolubility in organic solvents and their low stability while storing, thus making a modification of these products necessary. V. S. Kiselev and M. F. Sorokin (Ref. 2) studied the modification of melamine formaldehyde resins with alcohol. K. V. Lukina (Ref. 4) produced resins from dimethyl melamine and diethanol aniline which show higher stability in water and good dielectric properties. This study deals with the modification of melamine formaldehyde resins by acetone. Commercial melamine with a melamine content of 99.07%, formalin with a formaldehyde content of 40.3% and acetone with a boiling temperature of from 55.5 to 56.5°C served as initial materials. Best modification was obtained with acetone, if this product was introduced into the reaction after the formation of the methyl derivatives of melamine. The reaction was carried out in neutral or

Card 1/2

Melamine Acetone Formaldehyde Resins

88317
S/191/60/000/002/004/012
B027/B056

alkaline medium. Na_2CO_3 , NaOH, and 25% aqueous ammonia solution were used as catalysts. Only when applying the latter, transparent colorless resins of high stability, adhesion and good miscibility with various fillers were obtained. The modified resin has a slightly higher coking number, it has a higher thermal stability and may be stored for a long time. The yield of melamine acetone formaldehyde resin is 150% as compared to the melamine used, while the yield of melamine formaldehyde resin amounts to a maximum of 130%. Various pressed materials were manufactured on the basis of the synthesized resin. Glass fabric of the type «Т» ГОСТ 8481-57 ("т" GOST 8481-57) which contained 40% resin after saturation with the condensation solution, was used for the production of a laminated plastic. Tests with the glass textolite produced exhibited a high thermal and water stability as well as resistance against the influence of chemicals and organic solvents, and has good dielectric properties. There are 6 tables and 6 references: 4 Soviet, 1 British, and 1 US.

Card 2/2

POTOTSKIY, I.I., prof.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.P.

Effect of Matsesta baths on the thermoregulatory reflex in
patients with eczema. Vest.derm.i ven. no.12:37-42 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Sochinskogo dermatologicheskogo sanatoriya "Zvezdochka"
(glavnyy vrach F.V. Kazakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.
I.I. Pototskiy).

(ECZEMA) (MATSESTA--BATHS) (BODY TEMPERATURE--REGULATION)

SMIRNOVA, Ye. P., vrach

Effect of weather conditions on the course of diseases of the skin
at the Socni-Matsesta Health Resort. Vest. dermat. i ven. no.10:
19-24 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz dermatologicheskogo sanatoriya "Raduga" (glavnyy vrach A. V.
Aleksandrov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I. I. Pototskiy).

(WEATHER—MENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS)
(SOCHI—SKIN—DISEASES)

DOVZHANSKIY, S.I., kand.med.nauk; MALKIN, I.I.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.P.; KORESHEVA, I.I.; KIBZUN, V.A.; SHAVLAK, L.I.; SAMANCHUK, I.M.; KOKHANOV, Ye.M.;
Prinimali uchastiye: KERIMOV, V.M.; LEV, Kh.A.; GULUBEV, A.F.

Combined hydrogen sulfide-radon baths in treating chronic
dermatoses at the Sochi-Matsesta Health Resort. Vest. derm.
i ven. 38 no.9:47-51 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sochinskiy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. N.Ye. Romanov) i dermatologicheskiy sanatoriy "Raduga" (glavnyy vrach G.K.Gonsales).

NIKITIN, V.A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.P.

The IKP-2 ultraoptimetar. Izv. tekhn. no.6:6-8 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Optical instruments)

SMIRNOVA
NIKITIN, V. A.; SMIRNOVA, Ye. P.

The URM-23 universal measuring microscope. Biul. tekhn. i
ekon.inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform.
16 no. 11: 52-54 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. (Soviet Union) Ministry of Geology, Moscow, USSR, 1974, p. 10.

2. Determination of arsenic acid in mineral raw materials.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1974, 234, 174. (MIRA 17:5)

3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syrya.

L 06356-67 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6013399

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/011/0047/0048

AUTHORS: Godovnikov, N. V.; Smirnova, Ye. P.

25
13

TITLE: Calculation of the magnetic field of sunspots ✓

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 11.51.417

REF SOURCE: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., v. 33, 1965, 86-91

TOPIC TAGS: solar magnetic field, sunspot, computer calculation

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to calculate the magnetic field for a system of dipoles simulating a group of sunspots. The spot is considered as a section of a magnetic tube of length L and area S with the magnetic masses concentrated at the ends. The magnetic mass is defined by Gauss' law

$$m = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint H ds.$$

The magnetic field of the system is found by adding vectorially the fields of the separate dipoles. The equations for the lines of force were integrated numerically on the "Minsk-1" electronic computer by the Euler method with variable steps. Maps are obtained for the flares of 1 April 1960 and 7 July 1958. The results agree with the Brockson formula with $L = 1/4D$, where D is the spot diameter. The calculated gradients near the zero point agree in order of magnitude with the measured, according to the laboratory model with $L \approx D$. Bibliography of 5 citations. V. Obridko [Translation of abstract/

Card

1/1

SUB CODE: 03, 09

UDC: 523.746

SMIRNOVA, Ye.S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Understanding the relationship between monocotyledonous and
dicotyledonous plants. [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA
no.4:20-23 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Monocotyledons) (Dicotyledons)

SMIRNOVA, Ye. S.

Method of abbreviated recording of the characters of internal
seed structure in angiosperms. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.47:
68-71 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

(Angiosperms) (Seeds--Anatomy)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.S.; KANTOR, T.S.; FURST, G.G.

Biology of *Colocasia antiquorum* (L.) Schott. Biul.Glav.bot.sad
no.52:52-67 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

SMIRNOVA, Ye.S.

Morphological types of monocotyledon seeds. Biul. Glav.
bot. sada no.55:71-81 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

SMIRNOVA, Ye.S.

Characteristics of karst landforms. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5:
Geog. 20 no.6:54-55 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.T.

Control of spreading of microorganisms in the air and on objects
used in establishments for small children. Med. sestra, no.9:17-
20 S '54. (MIRA 7:9)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik otdela gigiyeny Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'nogo pediatricheskogo instituta (Moskva)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, prevention and control
in nurseries & kindergardens)
(AIR, bacteriology,
disinfection in nurseries & kindergardens)

SMIRNOVA, Ye. T.

AID P - 2137

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 6/18

Author : Smirnova, Ye. T.

Title : Body warmth of preschool children during walks in winter and spring

Periodical: Gig. i san., 3, 25-31, Mr 1955

Abstract : Discusses at length the effect of temperatures and the clothing and movements of children on their body temperatures, and gives recommendations to "kindergarten" personnel supervising outdoor activities. 2 temperature curves.

Institution: Division of Hygiene, Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics, Ministry of Health, RSFSR

Submitted : Jl 6, 1954

SMIRNOVA, Ye.T.

[Sanitation for day nurseries] Sanitarnyi rezhim detskikh iaslei.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(DAY NURSERIES--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Hygienic significance of cold verandahs at children's institutions
[with summary in English]. Gig. & san. 23 no.3:53-57 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i
gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.
(CHILD WELFARE

cold verandahs in pre-school child institutions)

... .., KIL. ..
... ..

"Hygienic principles of regulation of air temperature in the
institutions for young children."

presented at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectedists, 1956.

SMIRNOVA, Ye.T.

Some hygienic problems in the planning of joint (nursery-kindergarten) children's institutions. Uch.zap.Mosk.nauch. issl. inst. san. i gig. no.2:66-68 '59 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana.

*

SMIRNOVA, Ye.T.

Number of floors in buildings for preschool children. Gig.i
san. 25 no.7:42-47 J1 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii
i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR.

(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.T.

Hygienic requirements in the organization of groups for the prolonged day in the general curriculum school. Med. sestra 20 no.3:
(MIRA 14:5)
7-10 Mr '61.

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii
i gigiyeny imeni F.F.Erismana.
(EDUCATION OF CHILDREN--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

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<p>Characteristics of Water Sorption With Active Aluminum Oxide (original text in Russian), A. V. Kiselev and E. V. Smirnova; J. Phys. Chem. (USSR) Sep '49 (23-9 Mthly); pp 1018-24; 9 illus, 2 tb.</p> <p>A case is investigated in which the structure of an adsorbent changes in the process of vapor sorption when the structure of the adsorbent appears to be "nonsolid." Together with the surface absorption and capillary condensation, the interior of the solid structure is apparently penetrated by the sorption substances. This phenomenon has been observed previously during the sorption of water vapors with montmorillonite clays and egg albumin. The structure of the adsorbent can be "non-solid" in relation to the sorption of given substances, whereas in relation to other substances the adsorbent can behave completely normal, i.e., their adsorption process is not complicated by the far-reaching volumetric absorption. A study of aqueous vapor sorptions with alumo-silicate catalyzers has</p>																																																																
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shown that the desorption side of the isotherm does not coincide with the adsorption side in the entire interval of the vapor pressures; water is firmly retained by these sorbents at a low temperature. In the case of methyl alcohol vapors, the isotherms have a normal aspect for the porous sorbent. A study of sorption-desorption isotherms of water and alcohol vapors in aluminosilica gel specimens and in active aluminum-oxide specimens, obtained through a hydrolysis of aluminum chloride, has shown that the absorption of alcohol vapors with these adsorbents is confined to the normal adsorption and capillary condensation. The sorption of water vapors with specimens of aluminosilica gel and active aluminum oxide is accompanied apparently by a very slow process of penetration of the water molecules into the structure of these sorbents.

15-2-193

33

Smirnova Ye. V.
USSR/Fluid Mechanics

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Mekhanika, No 5, 1957, 571⁴

Author : Vargaftik, N. B., Smirnova, Ye. V.

Inst :

Title : On the dependence of the thermal conductivity of steam
on temperature.

Orig Pub: Zh. techn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 6, 1251-1261

Abstract: The thermal conductivity of steam, , was determined by the method of a heated filament (1), and by the method of coaxial cylinders (2), in the temperature range of up to 600° and at a pressure of 1 atm. abs. Corrections for extraneous heat flow did not exceed the following magnitudes: 2 percent for loss of heat from the ends of the measuring wire, 3 percent for radiation from platinum wire (at 500°). The results obtained agree very well with data on λ from previous experiments conducted at the All-Union Power Engineering Institute (VTI). Measures were taken to decrease sub-

Card 1/3

LITVINOV, S.V.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., red.; MAYOROV, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Radio broadcasting and electroacoustical apparatus]
Radioveshchatel'naia i elektroakusticheskaiia apparatura;
prospekt-katalog. Moskva, 1962. 42 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Radio--Equipment and supplies)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

DUKHAREV, O.V.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., red.; MAYOROV, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Television apparatus; prospectus-catalog] Televizion-
naia apparatura; prospekt-katalog. Moskva, 1962. 16 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Television--Receivers and reception)

IVANOV, V.M.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; Primala uchastiye SMETANNIKOVA, T.L.

Experimental investigation of the rate of evaporation of a drop of liquid
in a stationary high temperature medium. Trudy IGI 19:46-58 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Liquids)

(Evaporation)

SMIRNOVA, Ye. V.

"Infra-red spectra of some glasses and crystalline silicates of PbO-SiO_2 system."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

h1109

S/054/62/000/003/004/C10
B102/B186

24.1 0
AUTHOR:

Smirnova, Ye. V.

TITLE:

Approximate wave functions of the gallium ion in a crystal

PERIODICAL:

Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii,
no. 3, 1962, 66-71

TEXT: In a theoretical investigation of the properties of the crystal phosphorus HCl-Ca, in which Ca^+ acts as activizing ion, the single-electron wave functions of the activator are calculated. For this purpose the Hartree-Fok equations of the free activator ion are solved in successive approximation. As convergence is good, four steps are sufficient for the ground state and three for the excited state. For the states

$(4s)^2 \ ^1S_0$, $(4s \ 4p) \ ^1P_1$ and $(4s \ 4p) \ ^3P_1$ of the Ca^+ ion results are tabulated.

The semi-empirical wave functions are very well suited for calculating transition probabilities. For the oscillator strength of the allowed transition $^1S_0 - ^1P_1$ 2.36 is obtained. For Ca and Hg having the same con-

Card 1/2

Approximate wave functions of ...

S/054/62/000/003/004/010
B102/B186

figuration of the outer shell $F_{(4s)^2-(4s4p)} = 2.4$ and $f_{(6s)^2-(6s6p)} = 2.33$

respectively is obtained. In all cases values are too high, the most probable for Ca^+ being $F = 1.3$. In experiments $f = 1.5$ for Ca and $f = 1.19$ for Hg was obtained. If splitting due to spin-orbital interaction is considered, so that the wave functions differ e.g. for triplet and singlet states, $f_{1S_0-3P_1}/f_{1S_0-1P_1} = 1/27$ is obtained for Ca^+ . This value comes very close to that of Tl^+ . There are 2 tables. ✓

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1962

Card 2/2

SMIRNOVA, Ye. V. (Leningrad, V. O. 12-ya liniya, 31, kv. 69).

Phenylalanine hydroxylase activity in hepatoma and in the liver of
healthy and tumorous animals. Vop. onk. 7 no.9:17-23 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A. N. Parshin)
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. -- devstv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. A. I.
Serebrov).

(PHENYLALANINE HYDROXYLASE) (TYROSIN)
(LIVER--TUMORS)

SMIRNOVA ^V/_E V. and STRUTSOVSKAIA A. L. An outbreak of measles in a subpolar settlement, *Pediatrics*, Moscow 1949, 4 (20-25) Tables 1 Illus. 1

In an Eskimo population of about 1,500 individuals ('Nenci') all those up to 30 years of age contracted measles in the period February-May 1948). Among the adults - in whom the disease took a severe form - there were no deaths. Eight young children died in one group of 144 persons. A case of measles was observed in a six-day-old infant whose mother had developed this disease seven days before the birth.

Salamun - Mostar (XX, 7,4)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye. V.

Experimental studies on measles in monkeys. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid.
i immun. no.11:11-15 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz laboratorii kori (zav. prof. P.G.Sergeyev) Instituta viruso-
logii AMN SSSR (dir. prof. P.N.Kosyakov) i Mediko-biologicheskoy
stantsii AMN SSSR (dir. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk I.A.Utkin)
(MEASLES, experimental,
in monkeys)

USSR/Virology. Viruses of Man and Animal

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57411

Author : Sergiyev P. G., Ryazantseva N. Ye., Smirnova Ye. V

Inst : Not given

Title : Tests of the Measle Virus passed through the Organism of a Puppy on Monkeys.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1956, No 11, 88-93

Abstract : The measles virus and its antibodies were discovered with the help of the AVB reaction /agglutinations by the virus of supercharged bacteria/. The pathogenicity and immunogenesis of the blood of puppies infected with the blood of nasopharyngeal washings of humans ill with measles to monkeys were studied. Three monkeys were infected with the native blood of infected

Card 1/2

SMIRNOVA, YE. V.; LOZOVSKAYA, L. S.; CHELYSHEVA, K. M.;
SHAMAYEVA, S. A.; SERGIYEV, P. G.; RYZANTSEVA, N. YE.

"On the problem of active immunization and seroprophylaxis
of measles."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

SMIRNOVA, YE. V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L. A.; RYZANTSEVA, I. YE.

"Effect of the state of maternal immunity to measles on the intensity of immunity in progeny (experiments on monkeys)."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; CHELYSHEVA, K.M.;
REVENOK, N.D.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.; KOTSOPANE, V.A.; BORISOVA, L.S.;
GEKHTMAN, M.Ya.; SHROYT, I.G.; LAPTEVA, V.N.

Active immunization of children against measles with vaccine "C"
in an extensive epidemiological experiment. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.1:
17-20 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz instituta virusologii im. D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (direktor -
P.N. Kosyakov), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny (direktor - N.N. Yezhov) i Respublikanskoy sanitarno epidemi-
ologicheskoy stantsii Moldavskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.A. Koval'ev)
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev).

(MEASLES)

RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; KOZIOVSKAYA, L.A.

Effect of maternal immunity to measles on the immunological level
in the spring; experiments on monkeys and on small laboratory animals.
Vop. virus. 4 no.1:59-63 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(MEASLES, exper.
mother-offspring immunol. relationship after immunization
in pregn. (Rus))

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.

Development of active immunization against measles in monkeys. Vop.
virus. 4 no.5:558-562 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(MEASLES, immunol.)

STILLMAN, K. V.

S/081/62/000/024/040/052
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, M. N., Kamerina, T. P., Komarova, Ye. I.,
Zhestkova, Ye. N., Maslova, M. F., Smirnova, Ye. V.,
Ivanov, N. N., Bikbayeva, N. S., Koptayeva, V. A.

TITLE: Choice of a new oiling agent for processing capron in
synthetic fiber plants

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 947,
abstract 24P979 (Nauchno-issled. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t
shelk. prom-sti. M., Vostekhisdat, 1960 (1962), 82-94)

TEXT: On the basis of the results obtained in the testing of new oiling
agents the authors recommend that 2.5 - 4.5% of the type K-160 (-160)
should be applied to the fiber. The oiling agent consists of 82%
Velosite 7(L), 6% ON-4 (OP-4) and 6% Stearoks-6. Twisting is to be
stabilized by low-pressure steaming. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 1/1

I 21814-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/JW/GG/WE/GS
ACC NR: AT6004584 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0091/0094

AUTHOR: Smirnova, Ye. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of radiation on the evaporation of liquid droplets in a high temperature medium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh. Novyye metody szhiganiya topliv i voprosy teorii goreniya (New methods in the combustion of fuels and problems in the theory of combustion). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 91-94

TOPIC TAGS: heat radiation, thermal radiation, heat of vaporization, heat effect, evaporation, combustion chamber

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of the author's studies on the effect of heat radiation from a chamber's wall on the evaporation of water droplets (0.6-3.0 mm in diameter). The chamber's wall temperature was 400-900°C. The heat consumption on water evaporation Q was found to be: $Q = Ar + Br^2$; where Ar is the heat supplied to a droplet by molecular transfer, Br^2 is the heat supplied by radiation.

Card 1/3

L 21814-66

ACC NR: AT6004584

tion from the chambers' wall, r is the droplet's diameter, and A and B are coefficients depending solely upon the chamber wall temperature. Equations are derived for the maximum value of the coefficient B and for specific values of the B -coefficient depending upon the droplet temperature T (in °K) and chamber wall temperature T_2 (in °K):

$$B_{\max} = 4\pi\epsilon_B\sigma\left[\left(\frac{T_2}{100}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{T_1}{100}\right)^4\right]. \quad (1)$$

ϵ_B is the degree of droplet blackness (absorptivity) and

$$B = 4\pi\epsilon_B\sigma\left[\left(\frac{T_2}{100}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{T_1}{100}\right)^4\right]\left(0,94 - 0,144 \cdot 10^{-3}T + 0,38 \frac{10^{-1}}{\sqrt{0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}T - 0,44}}\right). \quad (2)$$

It was found that for water $\epsilon_B = 0.97$ at $T = 860^\circ\text{C}$ and $\epsilon_B = 1$ for $T < 700^\circ\text{C}$ where T is the temperature of experiment. The dependence of B upon temperature is shown in figure 1. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 12 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 21814-66
ACC NR: AT6004584

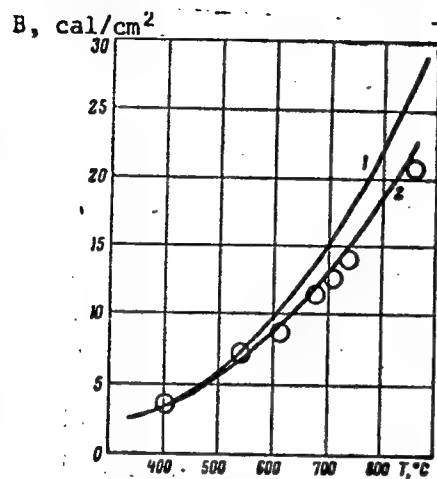


Fig. 1. 1--curve derived from equation (1); 2--curve derived from equation (2). The circles represent the experimentally determined points.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

PB

SMERKOVA, Ye. V.

"On the problem of droplet evaporation at high temperatures."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

Inst of Combustible Minerals.

L 45088-65 EWP(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b) Pg-4 WH
 UR/0020/65/161/003/0569/0571
 ACCESSION NR: AP5010575

AUTHOR: Smirnova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Spectra of certain two-component lead-silicate glasses in the ultraviolet region

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 3, 1965, 569-571

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet radiation, reflection spectrum, absorption band, refractive index, lead glass, flint glass

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the reflection spectra in the 0.1-1 μ region of noncrystallized and crystallized glasses of the PbO-SiO₂ system with PbO content 50, 66.7, and 70 mol %. The interest in two-component lead glass lies in the fact that it has many properties in common with flint glass. The main purpose was to check on the long-suspected presence of an absorption band in the extreme ultraviolet (at λ below 200 nm). It was also considered of interest to study the dependence of the reflection spectra of these glasses on the lead-oxide content and on the temperature, and their behavior on going from the vitreous to the crystalline state. The measurements at different wavelengths and with different PbO concentrations have shown that the reflection spectra contain a triplet of bands in the 200-400 m μ region, that the maxima in the spectra of the initial and crystal-

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L 45088-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010575

lized glass of the same composition coincide exactly, and that the only difference lies in the intensity of the bands. In all crystallized glasses the bands were detected in the 180—200 μ spectral range. With increasing PbO content, the maxima of all bands in the 100—400 μ region shift towards longer wavelengths, with the greatest shift occurring for the maximum with the longest wavelength. It is concluded from the results that the increase in the refractive index and in the dispersion of flint glass with increasing lead oxide content is due to two factors, a shift of the absorption bands towards longer wavelengths and an increase in the intensity of the absorption bands. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 08Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT,OP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3255

me
Card 2/2

SMIRNOV YE. V.

PA 236T11

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System, Jul/Aug 52
Toxicology

"Changes in Some Phosphorus Fractions of the
Upper Cervical/ Sympathetic Ganglion De-
pending on its Functional State," Ye. V.
Smirnova, Div of Gen Physiology and Biochem,
Inst of Exp Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad

"Biokhimiya" Vol 17, No 4, pp 432-442

Investigation of the subject was undertaken
by reason of the fact that the reactions in
question are of importance from the viewpoint

236T11

of the formation of acetylcholine. NaF re-
duces considerably the quantity of the inor-
ganic orthophosphate fraction. KCN or 2,4-
dinitrophenol reduces the quantity of adenosine
triphosphate. Owing to glycolysis, the cells
of the ganglion exhibit a considerable resist-
ance to KCN. The results indicate that the
functional state of the ganglion cells is
closely connected with the presence of
adenosine triphosphate.

236T11

3 M / R / N C V H - V

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

S-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71464

Author : Smirnova, E.V.

Inst :

Title : Adrenaline Content of Blood in Stomach Diseases.

Orig Pub : Klinich. medizina, 1956, 34, No 11, 51-54

Abstract : In normal people (21), the blood content of adrenaline I in an empty stomach was 8-35% percent, in cancer of the stomach and other organs (35) -8-54% percent, in stomach polyps (7) 9-30% percent, in ulcers (7) 12-34% percent. The content of I in the blood of the same person was more or less constant. An inverse proportion between the contents of I and the magnitude of arterial pressure was found. In intramuscular introduction of 15 γ /kg the majority of cancer and stomach polyp patients showed no rise in pressure, and sometimes even a lowering was observed. There is no rise in the blood contents of I. In normal people the introduction of I produces a rise in pressure
Card 1/1 - 33 - and the blood level of I drops.

MEL'NIKOV, A.V., [deceased], SMIRNOVA, Ye.V. (g. Leningrad, V.O., 121, d. 31, kv. 69)

Analysis of adrenergic substances and certain phosphorous fractions in the vascular wall in various diseases of the stomach [with summary in English]. Vop.onk. 4 no.4:432-436 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya AMN SSSR (rukovod. - deyst.chl. AMN SSSR prof. A.V. Mel'nikov [deceased].)

(PEPTIC ULCER, metab.

adrenergic substances & hydrolyzed orthophosphate in vasc. wall of stomach (Rus))

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, metab.

same (Rus))

(SYMPATHOMIMETICS, metab.

adrenergic substances in vasc. wall of stomach in peptic ulcer & gastric cancer (Rus))

(PHOSPHATES, metab.

hydrolyzed orthophosphate in vasc. wall of stomach in peptic ulcer & gastric cancer (Rus))

Country : USSR

Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Adrenergic Agents.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27747

Author : Smirnova, Ye. V.

Inst : -

Title : The Influence of Ephedrine on Indexes of Arterial Pressure in Carcinoma of the Stomach.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Khirurgii, 1958, 80, No 5, 63-65

Abstract: In a majority of patients with carcinoma of the stomach, sharp changes of reaction of the vascular system to the introduction of adrenaline (I) are observed. After introduction of ephedrine (II; 1 ml 5% solution subcutaneously), arterial pressure (AP) was determined for the duration of 1 hour, after 5 min. during its first half, and after 15 min. in

Card : 1/3

v-18

SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., kand. biol. nauk (Leningrad, V.O., 12 liniya, d. 31, kv. 69)

Study on the sensitivity of isolated human blood vessels to adrenaline during ether-oxygen and potentiated anesthesia. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2: 96-101 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Klinicheskoy otdeleniya AMN SSSR (rukovoditel' deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. V. Mel'nikov [deceased]).

(ADRENALINE (STOMACH--BLOOD VESSELS)
(ANESTHESIA)

SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., kand.biolog.nauk (Leningrad)

Effect of ephedrine on the dynamics of adrenergic substances of the blood in cancer of the stomach. Klin.med. 37 no.11:56-59 N '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela AMN SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.V. Mal'nikov).

(STOMACH neoplasms)

(EPINEPHRINE pharmacol.)

SMIRNOVA, no. 4. Leningrad, 1963, 12 illystr., 31, kv. 400

Myometrium and uterine fibromyoma proteins. Vopr. onk. 9 no.4:
58-61 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.N.Parshin)
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

PARSHIN, A.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; SPERIDONOVA, V.B.

Fractionation of proteins of the muscle tumor in rats. Ukr.
biokhim. zhur. 36 no. 4:536-547 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR,
Leningrad.

ACC NR: AR6021035

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/002/E013/E013

AUTHOR: Smirnova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Infrared and ultraviolet spectra of certain glasses and crystalline silicates of the PbO-SiO₂ system

SOURCE: Ref zh.Fiz, Abs. 2E90

REF SOURCE: Sb. Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye. M.-L., Nauka, 1965, 211-215

TOPIC TAGS: lead oxide, silicate glass, ir spectrum, uv spectrum, crystallization, absorption band, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The infrared spectra of emission and reflection of glasses of the PbO-SiO₂ system and the products of their crystallization point to a larger number of compounds or crystalline modifications than known to date. The changes in the spectra are manifest both during the change of the ratios of PbO and SiO₂ and in the depth of the crystallized layer. The positions of the fundamental bands in the spectrum of glass of composition of metasilicate and its crystallization products coincide. In the ultraviolet part of the spectrum of the glasses, the triplet absorption band at 0.25 - 28 μ m shifts toward longer wavelengths with increasing PbO content. The intensity of the band increases. This confirms the long prevailing but insufficiently verified explanation of the yellow coloring of heavy flints, which becomes more intense with increasing temperature (C. Pulfrich, Ann. Phys., 1892, 45, 609). O. Molchanova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1